

mesurant env. 2,5 mm, généralement trifides; tube de 1,3-1,5 mm. Étamines 6 : filets courts de 0,75 mm; anthères plus longues, 2 mm. Staminodes rudimentaires, moins de 0,5 mm de hauteur. Ovaire glabre à 8-9 loges.

Fruits ovoïdes de 2 cm de longueur, prolongés d'un apicule persistant de 5 mm. Pédoncule de 1,5 cm. Graine ovée, fusiforme, apiculée, env. $17 \times 8 \times 7$ mm. Cicatrice ventrale, env. 14×7 mm.

MATÉRIEL ÉTUDIÉ : *Service forestier 9055*, Tamatave (fl. oct.); *12070*, arbuste 6 m, Fort Dauphin (fr. déc.).

3. *Labramia ankaranaensis* Aubr.

Adansonia 4, 3 : 374 (1964).

MATÉRIEL ÉTUDIÉ : *Service forestier 9248*, grand arbre à écorce crevassée, type; *13126*, Ankarana (fl. mars), 15 m $\times$ 0,40 m diam.; *10715*, Diégo Suarez; *6768*, grand arbre 20-30 m. écorce crevassée, souvent des contreforts à la base du tronc; Ouest : plateau de Bemaraha, forêt de Behandrao, au sud de Tsiandro (j. fr. sept.); *13198*, Diégo Suarez; *Leandri 1964*, forêt de Behandrao.

Var. *antsingensis* :

Service forestier 8436, type, Ouest : forêt de l'Antsingy, moyen ou grand arbre, bordure occidentale du Bemaraha, près d'Adiriana (fl. sept.).

4. *Labramia bojeri* A. DC.

Prodr. 8 : 672 (1944); AUBRÉVILLE, *Adansonia* 3, 1. fig. : 26 (1963).

— *Labramiopsis chapelieri* HARTOG, Journ. of Bot. 17 : 358 (1879).

— *Mimusops chapelieri* HARTOG mss.

— *Mimusops thouarsii* HARTOG mss.

— *Manilkara bojeri* (A. DC.) H. J. LAM.

— *Mimusops connectens* H. BN. mss.

— *Mimusops candollei* PIERRE mss.

TYPE : *Bojer s. n.*, Foulpointe, Tamatave (holo-, P).

Très grandes feuilles groupées au sommet d'épais rameaux, obovées-oblongues, arrondies ou émarginées au sommet, cunéiformes aiguës à la base, à bords révolutes. Limbe très coriace, tomenteux glanduleux dessous, jusqu'à 25 cm de longueur sur 9 cm de largeur. Nervure médiane très déprimée dessus, proéminente dessous. Nervation secondaire parallèle nombreuse, mais invisible dessous sous le tomentum. Pétiole 3-5 cm, très fort, à l'aspect de vieille écorce.

Fleurs fasciculées en dessous des feuilles terminales sur les rameaux défeuillés. Pédicelles jusqu'à 30 mm, glanduleux. Calice glanduleux. Corolle 6 lobes lancéolés de 5 mm, munis de 2 appendices latéraux lancéolés, entiers, aussi longs que les lobes; tube 2 mm. Étamines 6, à courts filets de 2 mm; anthères 3 mm. Staminodes tronqués, rudimentaires, env. 1 mm de hauteur. Ovaire glabre, à 10 loges.

Fruits ovoïdes.

MATÉRIEL ÉTUDIÉ : *Humboldt 353*; *Bojer s. n.*, Foulpointe, Tamatave; *Perrier de la Bâthie 5300*, arbre de 10-15 m, dunes littorales Fénérive; *Du Petit Thouars s. n.*; *Geay 6689*, Farafangana; *7793*, Mananjary; *Boivin s. n.*, Ste Marie; *Service forestier 15267*, Manakara (fl. août) « natovasihy »; *15291*, *15295*, *15303*, Farafangana « natoberouina » (fl. oct.); *13337*, « vasihy » Maroantsetra (fl. fév.); *15336*, Tampolo Fénérive (fr. janv.); *17730*, forêt côtière Maroantsetra « vatovasihy » (fl. oct.); *7262*, Ambila-Lemaitro; *15341*, Fénérive (fl. oct.); *12890*, arbre 8 m forêt littorale, Navana, Maroantsetra (j. fr. janv.); *9605*, Sambava; *16454*, Tampolo; *15363*, Maroantsetra; *7351*, Maroantsetra (fr. janv.); *12576*, Ambila (fl. oct.) ; *12074*, Maroantsetra; *6255*.

5. *Labramia louvelii* Aubr.

Adansonia 4, 3 : 376 (1964); 3, 1 : 27 *nomen* et fig. 26 (1963).

MATÉRIEL ÉTUDIÉ : *Louvel 106*, Analamazaotra (fl. oct.), type; *Service forestier 9439*, « natoberavina » Amboasary (fl. juil.); *10051*, arbre 15-30 m sur 0,4-0,7 m diam, Analamazaotra (fl. juil.); *Thouvenot s. n.*, Analamazaotra; *10735*, Maroantsetra; *Boivin s. n.*, « nantou-bora ».

6. *Labramia sambiranensis* Aubr.

Adansonia 4, 3 : 377 (1964); 3, 1 : 27 *nomen* et fig. : 26 (1963).

MATÉRIEL ÉTUDIÉ : *Service forestier 11389*, type, arbre 10-12 m.

7. *Labramia boivinii* Aubr.

Adansonia 4, 3 : 375 (1964).

MATÉRIEL ÉTUDIÉ : *Boivin s. n.*, type; *Service forestier 9235*, moyen ou grand arbre, Est forêt d'Andrakaraka, au S. W. d'Antalaha (fl. sept.).

Var. *mananarensis* Aubr.

Service forestier 18210, type, sud de Mananara (fl. sept.); *18042*, arbre 20 m; *18203*, grand arbre, falaises maritimes entre Vahibe et Sahaso, Mananara (fl. sept.); *1384*, Antalaha.

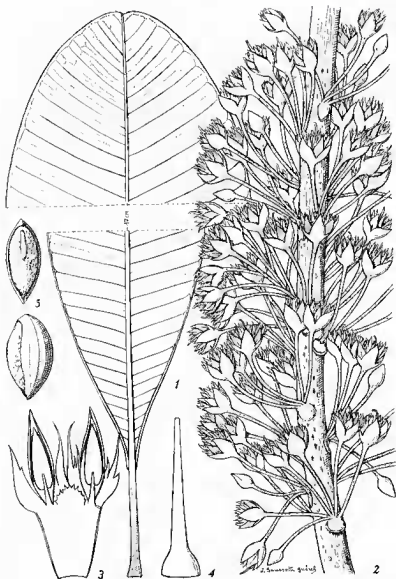
8. *Labramia costata* (Hartog ex Baillon) Aubr.

Adansonia 3, 1 : 27 et dessin fleur et graine : 26 (1963).

- *Mimusops costata* HARTOG ex BAILLON, Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris : 922 (1891).
- *Mimusops costata* PIERRE mss.
- *Mimusops guillottii* HOCHREUTNER, Ann. Cons. et I. Bot. Genève : 82 (1908).
- *Manilkara costata* (PIERRE) DUBARD, Ann. Mus. Col. Marseille 23 : 58 (1915).

TYPE : *Chapelier s. n.*, Madagascar, Herbar Adrien DE JUSSIEU, (holo-, P).

Rameaux jeunes abondamment lenticellés. Très jeunes feuilles glutineuses. Grandes feuilles obovées, arrondies au sommet, cunéiformes à la base. Limbe glabre, atteignant 38 cm de longueur et 11 cm de largeur. Nervure médiane déprimée dessus, proéminente dessous. *Nervation secondaire remarquable par une quarantaine de nervures saillantes dessous, droites*



Pl. 2. — *Labramia costata* (Hartog ex Baillon) Aubr. : 1, feuille $\times 2/3$; 2, inflorescence $\times 2/3$; 3, fragment de corolle $\times 3$; 6, pistil $\times 3$; 5, graine de face et de profil $\times 2/3$.

jusqu'à une nervure marginale qui les réunit très près de la marge. Entre les nervures se placent aussi, parallèlement, des nervilles un peu moins saillantes que les côtes principales. Nervation peu visible en dessus. Pétiole fort, de 2,5-4 cm, recouvert d'une pellicule fissurée à l'aspect d'écorce.

Fascicules denses de fleurs le long des rameaux défeuillés en dessous des feuilles terminales. Pédicelles jusqu'à 30 cm de longueur, lenticellés. Calice d'env. 1 cm de longueur, pubescent extérieurement. Corolle d'une hauteur totale d'env. 15 mm; 6 lobes de 9 mm chacun avec 2 appendices latéraux de 7 mm, profondément divisés en lanières très aiguës; tube de 6 mm. Étamines 6 : filets de 3-4 mm; anthères nettement plus grandes, de 5-5,5 mm. Staminodes tronqués, denticulés, de 2-3 mm. Ovaire glabre à 12 loges.

Gros fruits ovoïdes surmontés d'un apicule persistant d'env. 3,5 cm de longueur et 3 cm de diamètre. Une seule graine apiculée $3 \times 1,6 \times 1,2$ cm, à cicatrice couvrant presque toute la face ventrale, à l'exception de l'extrémité inférieure, $2,6 \times 1,1$ cm. Fruits comestibles.

Arbre atteignant 20 m de hauteur, commun au bords des rivières, dans les forêts de l'Est.

MATÉRIEL ÉTUDIÉ : Guillot 115, Dist. de Vatomandry, « Vatodinga », arbre de grande taille, généralement au bord des rivières (type du *Mimusops guillottii* Hochreutiner); Meller s. n., Entre Tamatave et Antananarivo (1862); Perrier de la Bâthie 5848, arbre 15-20 m « vodinga », fruit comestible, bord des rivières, 200 m alt., Karianga; 17003, bords du Mangoro, 600 m alt.; 14273, bords des ruisseaux forêt orientale, 200 m alt. environs de Vatomandry; Chapelier s. n., Herbar A. DE JUSSEU (fr.); Service forestier 1081, « vatodinga » (fl. juin); 2470 Soanierana-Ivongo (fr. déc.); 15271, Ananpaka-Antalaha (fr. oct.); 4796, Morondava-Fort Carnot-Fianarantsoa (fl. juin); 8427, Sambava (j. fr. août); 27622, arbre de 10-15 m, environs sud d'Andampy, entre Nosiarina et Anisirabé-nord (route Sambava-Vohémar (fl. mars); 28148, arbre 10 m. fruits comestibles, très agréables au goût, berges de cours d'eau à Beforona (fr. janv.). Cours 192, Ambatondrazaka; 1088 arbre du bord des rivières 15 m, 700 m alt. Ambatondrazaka; Decary 16945, bords de torrent, fleurs blanches en manchon (fl. mars); Rouvion s. n. (fr. juil.); Richard s. n., Herbar FRANQUEVILLE (fr.).

FAUCHERA Lecomte

Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. Paris 26 : 245 (1920); AUBRÉVILLE *Adansonia* 3, I : 27 (1963).

ESPÈCE TYPE : *Faucherea hexandra* (Lecomte) Lecomte.

Le genre *Faucherea* est un genre endémique malgache remarquablement homogène qui compte une douzaine d'espèces. C'est une *Manilkarée*, où le calice se compose de deux verticilles, chacun de 3 sépales valvaires. Nous ne répéterons pas dans la description de chaque espèce cette structure constante du calice. Celles de la corolle, de l'androcée, du gynécée, peuvent changer d'une espèce à une autre, mais jamais celle du calice.

Les fleurs sont généralement très petites et fasciculées par petits groupes

sur les rameaux défeuillés en dessous des touffes des feuilles terminales, ces rameaux étant généralement très épais. Corolle le plus souvent à 6 lobes entiers, plus rarement à 7 et même jusqu'à 11 pétales. Ils sont soudés à la base en un très court tube. A la base de chaque pétale correspond une étamine fertile. Chez quelques espèces les anthères extorses sont $\pm$ velues. Présence constante de staminodes alternipétales, généralement très courts, écaillés et plus ou moins dentés. Plus rarement et irrégulièrement ils sont laciniés et même occasionnellement prolongés d'un appendice linéaire qui chez *F. thouvenotii* peut se transformer en une étamine supplémentaire. Ovaire à 6 loges en général, mais parfois à 7-8 (-9) loges.

Le fruit, subglobuleux, renferme généralement une seule petite graine brune brillante, marquée de la cicatrice basi-ventrale typique des manilkarées.

Faucherea, incontestable Manilkarée, est parfaitement distinct de *Manilkara*.

Les feuilles très coriaces à bords souvent révolutés ont une nervation particulière. Les nervures secondaires sont nombreuses et entre elles se placent des nervilles et veinules parallèles, toutes très fines, formant ensemble un réseau très serré de stries parallèles jusqu'à la marge dans lequel, parfois, les nervures secondaires proprement dites ne se distinguent pas ou à peine. Cette striation est un caractère constant du genre et utile pour son identification.

Quatre espèces furent décrites par LECOMTE en 1920. M. CAPURON dans le très important herbier qu'il a rassemblé au Muséum de Paris, a nommé quelques espèces. Nous avons repris 4 de ces noms dans une étude parue dans *Adansonia* (1963), dans le dessein de faire ressortir la valeur réelle du genre *Faucherea* négligé par certains botanistes, mais nous n'avions décrit aucune diagnose, désirant laisser à M. CAPURON qui connaît le mieux cette flore malgache le soin de cette révision taxonomique. Ces espèces sont demeurées jusqu'à présent à l'état de *nomina nuda*. Aujourd'hui après 8 années d'interruption, reprenant une étude générale à l'échelle mondiale des Manilkarées, nous sommes dans la nécessité de rédiger la révision de ce groupe intéressant de Sapotacées malgaches.

Si le genre est facilement identifiable il n'en est pas de même de certaines espèces. Les caractères différentiels dans de très petites fleurs ne sont pas aisément décelables. Dans une clé pratique il est nécessaire d'apporter attention aux longueurs des pédicelles et des pétioles. La forme des feuilles est assez variable à l'intérieur d'une espèce.

CLÉ DES FAUCHEREA

Grandes feuilles, pouvant mesurer 15-28 cm de longueur :

Pétioles courts, 1-1,5 cm de longueur. Fleurs longuement pédicellées (jusqu'à 5 cm). Corolle à (6-) 7 pétales. Étamines (6-) 7. Staminodes ordinairement rudimentaires en nombre irrégulier. Ovaire (6-) 7 (8-) loges

..... *F. longepedicellata*

Pétioles depuis 1,5 cm mais atteignant 4-5 cm de longueur :

Pédicelles de 15-20 mm, glabres. Corolle à 8 (-11) pétales. Étamines 8 (-11); anthères ± velues. Staminodes rudimentaires 8 (-11). Ovaire 8 (-9) loges *F. manongarivensis*

Pédicelles atteignant 3,5 cm, tomenteux. Corolle à 7 (-8) pétales. Étamines 7 (-8); anthères velues. Staminodes écailleux, parfois prolongés d'une lame aiguë 7 (-8). Ovaire 9 (-10) loges. Feuilles jeunes circeuses dessous *F. sambiranensis*

Feuilles moyennes atteignant 13 cm de longueur :

Pétiole de 3-4 cm. Fleurs hexamères :

Feuilles obovées oblongues. Pédicelles de 15 mm. Staminodes écailleux. Hauteur totale de la corolle: 3,75-4 mm *F. urschii*

Feuilles obovées lancéolées, cunéiformes aiguës à la base. Pédicelles de 10-20 cm. Staminodes écailleux. Hauteur totale de la corolle : 2,50-2,75 mm *F. tampokoensis*

Pétiole de 1-3 cm. Feuilles oblongues à obovées oblongues :

Circeuses blanchâtres dessous. Fleurs à 6-8 pétales, 6-8 étamines, ovaire à 7-8 loges *F. glutinosa*

Glabres, non circeuses. Fleurs hexamères. Pédicelles de 15-20 mm :
Staminodes très laciniés *F. laciniata*
Staminodes écailleux *F. hexandra*

Petites feuilles, limbe de moins de 6 cm de long. Fleurs hexamères :

Pétiole de 1-1,5 cm :

Limbe obové ou obové oblong, atteignant 6 cm de longueur. Pédicelles d'env. 10 mm *F. ambrensis*

Limbe étroitement oblong var. *marofejiensis*

Pétiole de 7 mm. Limbe de 3-4,5 cm sur 1,5-2,5 cm. Pédicelles de 7-12 mm.

Staminodes variés, écailleux, bifides ou laciniés et parfois prolongés d'une étamine complémentaire *F. thouvenotii*

Pétiole de 2-3 mm. Limbe de 1,2-1,7 cm sur 1-1,3 cm, cordé au sommet.

Pédicelles de 6-9 mm. Staminodes écailleux. *F. parvifolia*

1. *Fauchera longepedicellata* Aubr., sp. nov.

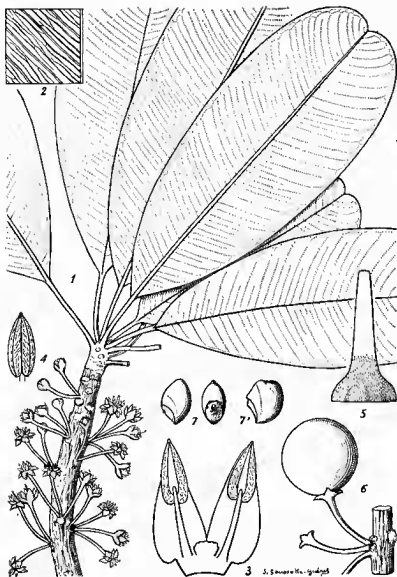
Folia maxima apice ramorum crassissimorum cristata, oblonga. Lamina ad 28 cm longa, 7,5 cm lata, glabra. Nervi secundarii visu percepti sed vix magis quam reticulum nervulorum parallelorum conspicui. Petioli proportionem breves 1-1,5 cm.

Florum pedicellis longis, fasciculi subter foliorum apicalium cristas dispositi. Pedicelli graciles, filiformes glabri, usque 5 cm, longi. Calyx 5 mm pubescens. Corolla petalis ample ovatis (6-) 7 nervatis, 4 mm longis; tubus 1 mm, crassus. Stamina (6-) 7, filamentis 2,5-2,75 mm, antheris 1,25 mm. Staminodia (3-7) squamosa, dentulata vel etiam concisio-lacera, 0,5-1 mm; interdum staminodia 1-2 lanceolata ad 4 mm. Ovarium pubescens, (6-) 7 (-8)-loculare.

TYPE : Service Forestier 9171, Baie d'Antongil (holo-, P).

Très grandes feuilles en touffes au sommet de rameaux très épais, oblongues. Limbe atteignant 28 cm de longueur et 7,5 cm de largeur, glabre. Nervures secondaires visibles mais à peine plus marquées que le réseau des nervilles parallèles, Pétioles relativement courts, 1-1,5 cm.

Fascicules denses de fleurs longuement pédicellées en dessous des touffes



Pl. 3. — *Faucherea manongarivensis* Aubr. : 1, rameau florifère $\times 2/3$; 2, détail du limbe face supérieure; 3, fragment de corolle $\times 8$; 4, anthère face ventrale; 5, pistil $\times 8$; 6, fruit $\times 2/3$; 7, graine de profil et de face $\times 1$; 7', autre forme de graine $\times 1$.

des feuilles terminales. Pédicelles grêles, filiformes, glabres, jusqu'à 5 cm de longueur. Calice de 5 mm, pubescent. Corolle à (6-) 7 pétales, largement ovés, nervurés, longs de 4 mm; tube de 1 mm, épais. Étamines (6-) 7 : filets de 2,5-2,75 mm, anthères de 1,25 mm. Staminodes (3-7), écailleux, dentelés ou même déchiquetés, de 0,5-1 mm; parfois 1-2 staminodes lan-céolés atteignant 4 mm. Ovaire pubescent, à (6-) 7 (-8) loges.

Espèce connue seulement par le type.

MATÉRIEL ÉTUDIÉ : *Service forestier 9171*, très grand arbre 30-35 m $\times$ 1 m diamètre. Écorce épaisse, crevassée en long. Latex très abondant. Baie d'Antongil : Adiatafana, au nord de Rantabe, 50 m d'alt. (fl. mars).

2. *Faucherea manongarivensis* Aubr., *sp. nov.*

Adansonia 3, 1 : 28 et fig. 6, pl. 2 : 24 (1963) *nomen*.

Arbor. Folia magna oblonga vel obovato-oblonga ad apicem ramorum crassorum conferta, apice rotundata vel emarginata. Lamina glabra, ad 25 cm longa, 8 cm lata. Reti-culum nervorum secundariorum et nervulorum parallelorum densissimum, utraque pagina insigne. Petiolus 2-5 cm.

Florum fasciculi in ramis defoliatis. Pedicelli glabri, usque 20 mm. Calyx tomentosus 5-7 mm. Corolla lobis 8 (-11) ovatis apice attenuatis, subtriangulis, 4-5 mm longis; tubus 1 mm. Stamina 8 (-11); filamentis 2,5-3,5 mm, antheris 2-3 mm $\pm$ villosis. Staminodha 8 (-11) squamosa, fere 1 mm, interdum uno majore 4 mm. Ovarium tomentosum 8 (-9)-loculare.

Fructus globosus in diametro 1,5-3 cm, mucrone superposito semina 1-4 continens. Pedunculis 2-3 cm. Semen 1-1,5 cm longum, cicatrix basiventralis.

TYPE : *Service forestier 11463*, Manongarivo, Sambirano (holo-, P).

Arbre. Grandes feuilles oblongues ou obovées-oblongues, groupées aux extrémités d'épais rameaux, arrondies ou émarginées au sommet. Limbe glabre, atteignant 25 cm de longueur et 8 cm de largeur. Réseau de nervures secondaires et de nervilles parallèles très dense, bien accusé sur les 2 faces. Pétiole de 2-5 cm.

Fascicules sur les rameaux défeuillés. Pédicelles glabres, atteignant 20 mm. Calice tomenteux de 5-7 mm. Corolle à 8 lobes (-11) ovés, atténués au sommet, subtriangulaires, de 4-5 mm; tube de 1 mm. Étamines 8 (-11) : filets de 2,5-3,5 mm; anthères de 2-3 mm, $\pm$ velues. Staminodes 8 (-11) écailleux, d'env. 1 mm; parfois un grand de 4 mm. Ovaire tomenteux à 8 (-9) loges.

Fruit globuleux de 1,5-3 cm de diamètre contenant 1-4 graines. Pédon-cule de 2-3 cm. Graine de 1-1,5 cm de longueur; cicatrice basi-ventrale.

Grand arbre du Sambirano et des environs de la baie d'Antongil.

MATÉRIEL ÉTUDIÉ : *Service forestier 11463*, base du massif du Bekolosy (Manonga-rivo), escarpements dominant la rive droite de la basse Antsahankavana (fl. déc.); 12518 Tanambao Tampolo Det Fénériver, forêt littorale sur sable, arbre 8 m, fruits comestibles sucrés (fl. déc.); 11472, Sambirano, grand arbre, base du massif de Manongarivo, escar-pements dominant la rive gauche de la basse Antsahankalone (fr. nov.); 8752, « naito-bora » Bassin de la Mahalevona, au nord de la presqu'île Masoala, le long de la piste

entre Fizonon et Ankovana (fl. déc.); 8762, grand arbre, nord de la presqu'île Masoala, environs du col d'Alondradama (piste Maroantsetra-Antalaha), 600 m alt. (fr. déc.); 8968, grand ou très grand arbre « natovoasihy », environs de la baie d'Antongil, bords de la Fananethana, dans le massif de l'Androrona (fr. fév.); 8932, baie d'Antongil, forêt littorale et sublittorale sur sables, entre Ténina et Anandrivola (fr. janv.); 7350, « nantovoasihy », A^{de} sasihy, A^{de} voangy. Maroantsetra; 12134, « nantobora » A^{de} peka, au nord de Voloïna, Maroantsetra (fr. oct.); 7486, très grand arbre « natohazotsiriana à grandes feuilles », forêt de Lanihiny entre Anorandrano et Anjanazana, Ampanavoana, Antalaha; 8695, « notoboka », Massif de l'Ahtisitondroina de Mahalevona, vers 700 m d'alt., environs de la baie d'Antongil; 22856, arbre 15 m, zones marécageuses à Pandanus près de Nantoraha (sud Maroantsetra) (fr. nov.); 22821, arbre 10-15 m, croît au bord de l'eau, forêt sublittorale, sur sables, à Tampolo, au nord de Fénérive (fr. nov.).

3. *Faucherea sambiranensis* Aubr., *sp. nov.*

Folia obovata, rotundata vel leviter emarginata, apicibus ramorum crassorum cristata. Lamina statu novello subtus cerata, ad 17 cm longa 8 cm lata. Reticulum nervorum nervulorumque densum utraque pagina insigne. Petiolus glaber fere 4 cm.

Florum fasciculi subter folia apice conferte densi. Pedicelli usque 3,5 cm, tomentosi. Calyx tomentosus 7 mm. Corolla lobis 7 (-8), 7-8 mm; tubus 1-1,25 mm. Stamina 7 (-8), filamentis 3,5 mm, antheris pubescentibus 3,3-3,75 mm. Staminodia 7 (-8) forma varia: squamosa brevia, 1,5 mm, squamosa dentata lamella lineari porrecta, lanceolata. Ovarium tomentosum, 9 (-10)-loculare.

TYPE : *Service forestier* 11485, Sambirano (holo-, P).

Feuilles obovées, arrondies ou légèrement émarginées, en touffes aux extrémités d'épais rameaux. Limbe circulaire dessous à l'état juvénile, atteignant 17 cm de longueur et 8 cm de largeur. Réseau serré de nervures et nervilles, bien marqué sur les 2 faces. Pétiole glabre, d'env. 4 cm.

Fascicules denses de fleurs en dessous des feuilles terminales. *Pédicelles atteignant 3,5 cm, tomenteux.* Calice tomenteux de 7 mm. Corolle à 7 (-8) lobes de 7-8 mm; tube de 1-1,25 mm. Étamines 7 (-8) : filets de 3,5 mm, anthères pubescentes de 3,3-3,75 mm. Staminodes 7 (-8) de formes variées : écaillieux courts, 1,5 mm, écaillieux dentés et prolongés d'une lame linéaire, lancéolés. Ovaire tomenteux à 9 (-10) loges.

Cette espèce ressemble beaucoup au *Faucherea manongarivensis* dont elle ne constitue peut-être qu'une sous-espèce encore mal connue.

MATÉRIEL EXAMINÉ : *Service forestier* 27640, grand ou très grand arbre, entre Tsarantana et Analamanara (route de Sambara et Vohémar, entre Nosiarina et Antsirabé-nord) (boutons fl. mars); 27719, arbre 20-25 m, environs d'Ambinanifaho à l'Ouest d'Ambodipont-Isahana (entre Sambava et Antalaha) (boutons fl. avr.); 28875, arbre 10-15 m et plus, terrains marécageux, au sud de Manompana (f. fr. mai).

4. *Faucherea urschii* Aubr., *sp. nov.*

CAPURON mss (herb. P.); AUBREVILLE, *Adansonia* 3, 1 : 28 fig. 8 pl. 2 : 24 (1963), *nomen*.

Folia apice ramorum validorum, obovato-oblonga, apice rotundata basi attenuata. Lamina 7-12 cm longa, 3,5-6 cm lata valde coriacea, glabra, nervis secundariis vix a nervulis distinguendis. Petioli validi 3-4 cm longi.

narrowed backwards. *Mandibles* bifid at extremity. *Thorax* strongly transverse, gradually narrowed towards the acute anterior angles, with a sinuation near each eye, so that the middle of the apex seems rounded, the punctuation concealed and shallow. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* as wide as thorax at the base, their sides nearly parallel, but much curvedly narrowed posteriorly; their striæ are sharply impressed and impunctate, the interstices are plane and finely coriaceous.

Femora grooved underneath; *tibiæ* straight inwardly, rather slender towards the knees, with about six setigerous denticles along the outside, the anterior with a broad shallow impression along the front for the accommodation of the tarsi, the other pairs deeply grooved along the posterior face so that the tarsi, in repose, are almost hidden. *Tarsi* stout and nearly nude, the terminal joint nearly as long as the preceding four taken together.

Antennæ sparingly hispid, 2nd joint nearly as long and stout as the exposed part of the 1st; 3rd and 4th equal, about twice as long as broad; 5th and 6th longer than broad, but shorter than the preceding; 7th short, 8th and 9th transverse, 10th distinctly broader than 9th; 11th large, oblong, closely adapted to the 10th, so these two apparently form the oblong club.

Underside opaque, sparsely studded with suberect, short, coarse grey setæ. Abdomen, like the breast, with coarse shallow punctures; the three intermediate segments short, with strongly curved sutures; the terminal moderately long and narrow, the visible central portion of the basal one large and subtriangular.

Rather smaller and more convex than Nos. 432 and 2512, and recognizable by the dense squamosity. The last species (2512) may be separated at once by the quite acuminate terminal joints of the maxillary palpi.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 1 line.

Ophir, Otago. Two specimens found by Mr. Lewis. The measurements are from a "set out" example, the other retracted one is smaller.

Group *Lucanidæ*.

Mitophyllus curvidens, sp. n.

Oblong, moderately convex, slightly nitid, variegate, mostly nigrescent, occasionally tinged with violaceous, the sides of thorax and an elongate space on the elytra ferruginous; irregularly clothed with elongate, depressed, pallid

scales; on the elytra more erect, coarser, whitish ones form irregular spots: legs and antennæ pitchy red.

Head, exclusive of mandibles, quite transverse, the middle curvedly depressed in front, distinctly punctate, nearly nude behind. *Thorax* transversely quadrate, bisinuate at base and in front, its sides somewhat explanate, particularly near the front, only slightly rounded; its sculpture is like that of the head, but not so close on the disk, where, in some lights, bluish spots may be seen. *Elytra* parallel-sided, obtusely rounded posteriorly, slightly wider than thorax at base; there are no obvious elevations; their punctuation resembles that of the thorax. Anterior *tibiæ* slightly curved, finely and closely denticulate or serrate externally; the outer extremity is somewhat produced, and there is a dentiform projection before the middle.

Underside shining, punctate, variegated castaneous, sparingly clothed with pale decumbent elongate squamæ or setæ. Prosternum obtusely angulated medially in front. Metasternum large, grooved along the middle. Ventral segments 2-4 decrease a little in length.

Male.—In a specimen of *M. irroratus* (No. 445), which Dr. Sharp kindly identified for me in London over thirty years ago, I find that the mandibles, in repose, form a circle leaving a central gap large enough to admit a pin's head; their apices are tridentate, and the uppermost tooth is somewhat prominent.

In *M. curvidens* the mandibles are shorter, their apices are simple and pointed, the central gap is just large enough to allow the point of a pin to penetrate; on the outside of each, near the middle, there is an acute horizontal protuberance, and, near the extremity, a pair of comparatively large lobes arise; these are directed slightly backwards and outwards; underneath they are broad and plane. The mandibles, in fact, somewhat resemble in miniature those of the grand African dung-beetle, *Heliocopris isidis*.

Female.—The mandibles are rather longer and much further apart than in the same sex of *M. irroratus*; they bear no distinct tooth above, but appear as if cut halfway down near the extremity, so that the apices seem slender and simple; the acute horizontal angulation near the base is well developed. The thorax of *M. irroratus* is much narrowed towards the front, so that the middle is distinctly wider; in *M. curvidens* this is not the case.

The antennæ, in this sex, are similar, the basal joint being smooth, curvate, and about as long as the following six conjointly; the 2nd is transverse, the 3rd and 4th are

longer than broad, the 5th and 6th subquadrate; the 7th is rather larger than the preceding one, and acutely produced in front; the three leaflets of the club are of nearly equal length, but they are barely half as long as those of the male. The eyes are large and prominent.

♂. Length 5, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

♀. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Karori, Wellington.

Two mounted males and one female, marked No. 68, were forwarded to me for examination by Mr. G. V. Hudson.

Group Melolonthidæ.

MYCERNUS, gen. nov.

Body ovate-oblong, slightly convex, not pubescent. *Clypeus* deeply emarginate medially. *Palpi* short; terminal joint of the maxillary truncate at apex, subsecuriform; the labial very short. *Antennæ* 8-articulate, rather short; the club composed of three leaflets, which are not longer than the preceding five joints combined. Anterior *tibiæ* tridentate externally in both sexes, the upper tooth, in the male, sometimes small. Posterior *coxæ* with stout short prolongations, these only moderately curved. *Sternal process* slender and very narrow, horizontal, its front edge vertical and hardly extending forwards beyond the intermediate *coxæ*. *Pygidium* exposed, broad, widely rounded.

The type bears a remarkable superficial resemblance to *Pyronota festiva*, which, however, is well differentiated by its large, conspicuous, intercoxal process.

Psilodontia is, undoubtedly, the most nearly related genus, but its intercoxal lamina is curved forwards and downwards to the breast. Its antennæ are dissimilar, and their club consists of more elongate and somewhat curvate leaflets. The clypeus is truncate or slightly rounded apically. The eyes are smaller and less convex. All the palpi are longer. Tarsi longer, their 3rd and 4th joints slender at base, whereas in *Mycernus* the corresponding joints of the anterior are oblong. The appendages of the hind *coxæ* are slender, much curvate, and acute at the extremity, quite hook-like in fact. The pygidium is only half as broad and almost quite truncate behind.

Mycernus elegans, sp. n.

Glossy, brilliant green; a longitudinal discoidal stripe and an irregular space near each side of the thorax; the

suture and a lateral streak on each elytron, and the scutellum, are rufous; legs and antennæ testaceous.

Head convex between the eyes, nearly smooth there; clypeus with raised margins, its sculpture rugose-punctate, but rather shallow. *Thorax* transverse, widely emarginate at apex; base bisinuate, with rectangular angles; anterior angles subacute; the sides are indistinctly angulate before the middle, gradually narrowed anteriorly, nearly straight behind; the base, therefore, is rather wider than the front; the surface is almost smooth and polished; the sides bear a few grey setæ similar to those on the legs. *Elytra* oblong, apices rounded, their sides gently curved, shoulders obtuse; they are punctate-striate, the outer striæ, however, are shallow or obsolete; interstices nearly plane, with a few minute distant punctures. *Underside* infusate, rather sparingly clothed with white setæ.

Legs elongate, the hinder pairs of tibiæ bicalcarate at apex. *Antennæ* sparsely hispid: basal joint clavate at extremity; 2nd also stout, subglobular, 3rd slightly longer than 4th, each of these nearly twice as long as broad; 5th broad but very short, thicker at one part than the other; club feebly pubescent.

♂. Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Ophir. Amongst the sands of the Manuherikia River.

Six specimens, both sexes, discovered recently by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

PRODONTRIA, gen. nov.

Body convex, subovate, nearly nude. *Clypeus* with reflexed margins, obtusely rounded, its basal suture nearly straight, the front face perpendicular. *Labrum* horizontal, deeply notched, so that the outer lobes appear prominent. *Palpi* rather short, their terminal joints elongate; the labial apparently invisible. *Antennæ* inserted just below and in front of the eyes, 8-articulate; basal joint clavate, as long as the following three conjointly, these three hardly twice as long as broad; the four terminal leaflets are elongate and minutely pubescent. *Thorax* strongly transverse, deeply incurved in front, bisinuate at base, distinctly margined. *Scutellum* large, rounded. *Elytra* convex, broadly oval, margined, truncate at extremity. *Pygidium* exposed, vertical, rounded. *Tibiæ* nude, the anterior tridentate externally; the other pairs with spiniform setæ, the apical rims semicircular, truncate and subserrate, and with short coarse ciliæ. *Tarsi* elongate, 5-jointed, claws simple.

Abdomen with five segments, the basal four nearly equal, fifth very short, scarcely visible towards the sides.

This genus is closely allied to *Odontria*, and should precede it in the New Zealand list. The typical species of both genera, however, differ in shape and general appearance, and may be distinguished almost at a glance. In *Odontria* the metasternum is moderately elongate, and the middle femora are, in repose, received in a broad groove or impression, which is limited by fine frontal and posterior margins. In *Prodontria* the metasternum is more reduced, so that the space between the middle and hind pairs of legs is less than that between the front and intermediate ones, just the reverse of what obtains in the older genus, and, moreover, the middle thighs have no depressions for their accommodation, there being a fine elevated carina on that part of the sternum, and behind it the face seems nearly vertical.

Prodontria Lewisii, sp. n.

Robust, subovate, a little nitid, almost nude above, there being only a grey fringe under the base of thorax and a few erect scattered setæ on the clypeus that can be easily seen; colour fusco-testaceous, the legs and antennæ testaceous.

Head quite half the width of thorax, its central portion distinctly and irregularly punctured, the clypeus coarsely and rugosely punctured, the intervals minutely. *Thorax* twice as broad as it is long, deeply and widely incurved in front, anterior angles acute and attaining the middle of the eyes; its sides strongly and irregularly rounded, but in one specimen there is an obsolete angulation at each side, and in it the sides appear to be gradually narrowed towards the base and apex; base strongly bisinuate, its angles distinct but not at all projecting; the surface with distinct but finer punctures than the head. *Scutellum* punctate. *Elytra* rounded laterally, not wider than thorax at the base, apices truncate; each elytron has eight more or less evident striæ, these are moderately finely and regularly punctured, but the apical sculpture becomes confused and punctiform, and the outer striæ are somewhat abbreviated; interstices finely and irregularly punctured, in some of these punctures minute setæ may be detected.

Underside testaceous, more or less finely punctured, sparingly and finely pubescent, but bearing elongate silky greyish hairs on the prosternum. *Club* of antennæ composed of four

leaflets in both sexes, and about as long as the preceding four joints combined.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Cromwell.

Described from three mutilated individuals found by Mr. J. H. Lewis on the sand-hills of Molyneux River.

Group Dynastidæ.

Pericoptus frontalis, sp. n.

Fusco-piceous, a little shining; legs and antennæ ferruginous.

Thorax strongly transverse, anterior angles oblique and very obtusely rounded for quite a third of the entire length, its sides nearly straight behind, base bisinuate; the frontal protuberance is very small or obsolete, and the impression just behind it is shallow; the fovea-like depression near each side is more distinct. *Elytra* oblong, apices subtruncate; each bears a sutural stria, the punctuation is distinct but irregular.

Underside rather closely and finely sculptured, the punctures on the abdomen are most distinct. Pygidium closely and finely punctured. Sternal villosity very slender and elongate, testaceous.

Head with rather shallow scanty punctuation behind; the anterior margin of this part is rather abruptly deflexed, but not at all ridged, and forms a sort of step to the lower plane of the frontal portion; this latter anterior part is somewhat horizontal and has a transverse depression at its base, its sides are nearly straight for half its length, but are then obliquely narrowed, the reflexed and truncate apical margin, however, occupies about one-half of the whole width; the frontal sculpture consists of moderate longitudinal rugæ near the sides, but the middle is nearly smooth; there are no distinct punctures there.

The head is, I think, sufficiently differentiated from that of the other species to render its recognition easy when carefully compared with typical specimens, but as many other students may not possess these types, I now add brief notes for reference.

P. truncatus.—Head short, its frontal portion flattened, but forming a rather abrupt declivity; in shape it is, roughly, transversely oval.

P. punctatus.—Head, in front, on nearly the same plane as in *P. truncatus*, but, instead of being transversely oviform,

it is greatly narrowed anteriorly, so as to be of somewhat triangular outline.

P. stupidus.—Head indefinitely transversely elevated on the middle, the clypeus much narrowed to the front, and the front edge in the middle a little reflexed and obscurely emarginate. Head rough all over the upper surface.

P. nitidulus.—Head, in front, short, deflexed, narrowed anteriorly, but quite truncate at the middle of the apex; there is no obvious transverse elevation limiting this clypeal portion from the vertex. Head almost smooth above, the frontal and lateral punctuation less coarse than is usually seen.

Length 9, breadth 5 lines.

Cromwell sand-hills, Molynaux River.

Described from a mutilated individual forwarded by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Group Opatridæ.

Syrphetodes nodosalis, sp. n.

Opaque, fuscous, speckled with ochraceous and pale ferruginous squamæ; antennæ, palpi, and tarsi ferruginous.

Thorax 2 lines broad by $1\frac{1}{4}$ long, exclusive of the anterior angles, which project as far as the front of the eyes; it is widest behind the middle; the sides are gradually widened anteriorly, sometimes there is a slight sinuosity there, towards the base they are distinctly sinuate; the posterior angles are acute; there is an obtuse elevation behind the middle; the front is emarginate and slightly raised, but the discoidal sculpture is quite hidden by the decumbent, variegate, setiform squamæ. *Scutellum* strongly transverse, dark fuscous. *Elytra* oblong, gradually narrowed and rounded posteriorly; at the base they are evidently wider than the thorax; at each shoulder, but not forming a lateral projection, there is an obtuse nodiform elevation; there is another at each side of the scutellum, two before the middle, and two more in line with these but placed further back; an elongate elevation near the suture, on top of the hind slope, usually consists of two contiguous nodosities; there are also some smaller inequalities; their sides are somewhat explanate, and are marked with large foveæ; the apex is triangularly excised; the discoidal punctures are very irregular, but there is a distinct sutural series on the posterior declivity.

Antennæ stout, setose, reaching backwards to the shoulders;

3rd joint twice the length of the 2nd; 4-8 of nearly equal length, but becoming more slender, terminal three joints minutely pubescent.

Legs elongate and maculate.

Underside nigro-fuscous, with depressed ochry setæ. Epipleuræ broad and plane.

Undoubtedly nearly allied to *S. simplex*, but differing therefrom in its broader thorax, which, moreover, is quite distinctly nodose above; the humeral angles are wider and less rounded, and the elytral nodosities are more numerous, though very much smaller than those seen on *S. crenatus*, *S. dorsalis*, and *S. bullatus*.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$ -2 lines.

Pelorus Sound. Found by Mr. J. J. Walker.

Var.—Joints 4 and 5 of the antennæ slightly longer, more slender, and less setose. Thorax narrower, $1\frac{5}{8}$ line. The antemedian elytral nodosities obsolete. This probably is a sexual variety.

Paraphylax sternalis, sp. n.

Subquadrate, covered with a hard coating of fuscous sappy matter, through this some dark setæ protrude; when denuded the surface is found to be slightly shining infusate red.

Head smooth, much wider in line with the eyes than it is elsewhere, so that these organs appear very prominent; the elypeus is a little longer and narrower than is the case in *P. binodosus*, and there is a fine central longitudinal groove between the eyes which is lacking in that species. *Antennæ* with the basal joint transversely quadrate and having a very slender basal attachment; 2nd hardly longer than 1st; 3rd stout, oviform, about twice the length of the preceding one; joints 4-8 oviform, each becoming slightly shorter and narrower, all these more or less dark and somewhat scabrous; 9th triangular, longer than broad, slender at base, distinctly longer than 8th, 10th of similar form, but rather shorter and broader, 11th rotundate—these last three red, with less and finer pubescence, their outstanding setæ also are much finer. *Thorax* cordiform, transverse; the sides, when cleaned, appear flat, with an obtuse lateral lobe partially covering the front thigh; behind this they are curvedly narrowed, so that there is no trace of posterior angles; the disk is abruptly elevated, and bears two conspicuous nodosities in front, which are separated by a deep channel. *Scutellum* obsolete. *Elytra* quadrate, abruptly deflexed and contracted apically, their basal portion depressed and deeply incurved;

near the suture, on each, there is one regular series of distinct and moderately close punctures extending from base to apex; the second series reaches from the apex to beyond the middle, but between it and the shoulder there are some irregular, oblique, and more distant rows; the series near the side are irregular and almost curvate; the surface is uneven, but there are no well-defined nodosities. *Legs* variegated with brown, testaceous, or red, yet seldom constant, the setæ similarly mottled.

Underside covered with infusate matter and numerous flavescent setæ. When carefully scraped the prosternum appears truncate instead of being somewhat emarginate; interposed between the front edge and the coxæ there is a transverse groove, and behind this a distinct ridge; the coxæ are rather further apart than in *P. binodosus*, and the intervening space is plane instead of being concave, as it is in that species.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3; breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

Wellington.

Mr. G. V. Hudson kindly sent me some specimens of this interesting species.

Group Rhipiphoridæ.

Rhypistena cryptarthra.

Narrow, elongate, dull black, clothed with short decumbent cinereous pubescence; antennæ and tarsi fuscous, palpi paler.

Head densely and minutely punctate. *Thorax* very much, yet gradually, narrowed anteriorly, so that there it is not half the width of the head; its base is deeply bisinuate, and the posterior angles clasp the shoulders; it is very obtusely elevated along the middle, and its sculpture is like that of the head. *Scutellum* large, triangular. *Elytra* elongate, scarcely any wider than the thorax at the base; apices acutely rounded; they are closely and minutely sculptured, and have, on each, two or three indistinct costæ. *Tarsi* long and slender.

Antennæ elongate, basal joint stout and evidently longer than third, second rather longer than broad, third hardly any longer than it is broad and slender at the base, fourth excessively short and almost indistinguishable; joints 5–10 very short, each with a long slender lobe equalling the four basal joints taken together; eleventh equally elongate; these seven lobes, in repose, are closely adapted to one another.

The anterior *tibiæ* are unarmed, the others are provided with small spurs; the hind *claws* are finely appendiculate, so that the extremity appears very slender.

The great length of the lobes and the abbreviation, or concealment, of the fourth joint of the antennæ differentiate this species.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Tarukenga. Two males taken off shrubs in the bush adjoining the Rotorua Railway.

Rhy pistena sulciceps.

Opaque, black, clothed with depressed ash-coloured pubescence; the hairs on the head are, however, more distinct and almost quite grey; legs fuscous, the front *tibiæ* and the two anterior pairs of tarsi are of a pale chestnut colour.

Similar to *R. lugubris*, but differing therefrom in being more distinctly, yet finely, and more densely punctured, in having a well-marked furrow on the back of the head, and in the antennal structure. The basal joint of the antennæ is almost as long as the following two conjointly, the third is not twice the length of the second, the fourth is very short, and the lobes of the others are stouter than those of that insect. The *tibiæ*, excepting the front pair, have short slender spurs.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Mount Arthur. One example found by Messrs. Cheeseman and Adams many years ago.

[To be continued.]

IX.—*Description of a new Species of the Neuropterous Family Nemopteridæ.* By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S.

SINCE the publication of my notes on this family in the 'Annals' for 1800, the most important addition to it received in the Natural History Museum has been a long series of a new and rather variable species from Asia Minor, which I describe below. I was at first inclined to think that more than one species might be represented among these specimens, but cannot find any tangible characters to subdivide them. The insects of this family, though of considerable size and probably gregarious in their habits, are very frail, and are rarely received in any number or in good condition.

The present insect is most nearly allied to my genus *Chasmatoptera*, the type of which is an Australian insect; but it is not unlikely that it may ultimately be referred to a new